FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1876.

The money market presents no new features of interest. Dullness rules and everything seems to be waiting for an improvement in business. Money is plenty and with a scarcity of paper rates are low. The only condition of the money market is most favorable to the project of funding our public debt at a lower rate of interest. A year ago our process of liquidating the public debt had been almost arrested. During the seven months ending with February 1st, 1875, the debt was reduced $908,000, while the reduction for a corresponding time this year amounts to about $10,000,000.

—So active has been the demand for the new 5's that the project has been seriously discussed of organizing a new syndicate to offer to take five hundred millions of these bonds at 105 in gold. The project does not, however, agree with that of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we gave in our last issue. While there is an undoubted advantage in the plan of Mr. Brisbow, yet it is well to consider the objections before placing so large a loan, which will be out of control of the Government for thirty years. Discussing this question, the New York *Express* says that every shrewd financier understands the importance of funding the national debt and saving thereby to the Government the difference in interest; but it is to be feared that those members of the committee who apparently sanction the increase in the amount of 4½ per cent. bonds have not gone into a close calculation of the matter. If the Government issued $300,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, instead of the proposed amount of $200,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, it would save in interest ½ per cent. on $200,000,000 for thirty years, which at simple interest amounts to $30,000,000; but the interest-on-interest compounded yearly at 4½ per cent. for twenty-nine years would amount to an additional saving of $20,432,-30, thus making a total saving for the thirty years of $50,432,930. The interest on these bonds is payable quarterly and the interest might justly be compounded that way; but we have only calculated it yearly and we have the somewhat astonishing figures presented above—a sum nearly equal to the entire annual expenditure of the National Government in the antebellum days. Now, let us view this matter in another light. If the Government issued $500,000,000 4 per cent bonds instead of the same amount of 4½ per cent. bonds, it would save in interest on the bonds ½ per cent. for thirty years, equal in round figures to $75,000,000. This calculation is based on simple interest; but the interest-on-interest compounded yearly at 4½ per cent. for twenty-nine years would make an additional amount of $51,082,325, which, added to the saving at simple interest, would bring the total up to the very large figure of 126,082,325. The first objection to be urged against a 4 per cent. bond is that it could not be floated neither here nor in Europe at the present time, and for that matter the same objection will hold good against the ½ per cent. bonds. The time, however, is approaching when the latter can be marketed, and, with the proper legislation, we should not have to wait much longer for an opportunity to place the 4 per cent. bonds. What investors, both in this country and Europe, want, is a long bond, and security of this kind is particularly wanted in Europe since the collapse in Spanish, Turkish and South American securities. If Congress should authorize $500,000,000 four per cent. bonds and make them a positive fifty year bond, it would not be long before they would be wanted, especially in Europe, for trust estates, and occupy a position similar to that of British consols. Such a financial policy would have a tendency to greatly improve the national credit and cause an advance in the 6 and 5 per cent. bonds of the Government to a point that would make the 4 per cent. bonds attractive to that class of investors who want security that is not only safe but has a long time to run. To increase the 4½ per cents to $500,000,000 would undoubtedly add to the *eclat* of the present Administration in funding the debt, but we take it that the enormous amount that would in time be saved by a 4 per cent. bond is of paramount importance.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 8, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been some spasmodic activity in the stock market to-day, but prices have not generally been well sustained. Some rise occurs in advance has been established, but as a rule the closing quotations are lower than at the opening.

It is abundantly evident that the main object of the principal operators in our market is to get rid of their stocks, and at the best obtain able prices; hence the recent manipulations of Lake Shore and Western Union.

The tactics employed are not uncommon with the manipulators, and there has been the ingenuity to attempt outside parties to buy their stocks, which has been only partially successful. Obviously a short interest in some cases has been created by the dull and hooked like advancing, but as soon as outside operators appeared in the market to buy it, it was freely offered for sale, and its price fell to 21½.

We still think that the best thing for investing it will pay to sell stocks at every recovery.

Money is easy at 5 per cent. on call.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The report of the Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin, covering the operations of the railroads in the State during 1875, says that but twenty miles have been added during the year. The gross earnings on all the lines reported January 30, 1875, estimating the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad the same as last year, amounts to $23,383,400, of which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road earned $7,464,238, and the Chicago and Northwestern $12,397,094. The total earnings of the Wisconsin lines amounted to $4,948,967. This is a decrease, as compared with the earnings of 1874, of $2,248,132 on the total lines reported, and of $886,233 on the total business done in Wisconsin. Of the $23,387,406 gross earnings for 1875, $15,771,268 was from freight, $4,498,281 from passengers, and $1,990,851 from other sources. The total net earnings of the railroads reported for the year ending June 30, 1875, were $8,098,723, or $1,654 per mile. The total net earnings to be credited to Wisconsin are nearly $5,000,000. It is determined, was $2,018,220, or $278 per mile of Wisconsin railroad. But the net earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern are reported as having paid dividends for some years past, and neither of these paid any dividend last year.

—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has made a series of investigations and compiled statistics showing that only one railroad passenger in 7,000 is killed, and only one to 1,500,000 is even so much as bruised. In the year 1874 only one person was killed on the Massachusetts railroads, while seventy-six were killed by accidents in the city of Boston.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30
February 9, 1876.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
5-20's, 1865	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
5-20's, 1868	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
10-40's	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40's, coupons	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
Currency 6's	125	125	125	125
New 5 per cents	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
Western Union Tel	77	77	77	77
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Panama				120
Adams Express	95			95
Wells-Fargo Express	87			87
American Express	49½			49½
United States Express	69¼			68
New York Central	132			132
Erie	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central	90½	90½	90½	90½
Michigan Southern	65¾	66	64¾	65
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pitts	91		95	95
Chicago & N. Western	41½	42	41⅝	41⅝
Do. preferred			63¼	
Rock Island	109	109¼	108¾	108¾
St. Paul common	42	42½	42¼	42¼
Do. preferred	79¼	79	79¼	79¼
Fort Wayne	109		109	109
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
Union Pacific	68			68
Harlem	137		137½	137½
Hannibal and St. Jos.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.				29
Iron Mountain				15¾
C., C. & I.				90

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	54⅝	55	555
Reading			515
United Co.'s of N. J		140	100
Oil Creek			100
Lehigh Valley			65
Allegheny Valley	98		
Central Transport			47
P., C. & St. L., m. b			82¼
Northern Pacific bonds	19¼	21	

By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 112⅞.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Money closed at 4 @5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $122,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $519,000. Clearings $22,000,000.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 112¾@112⅞. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. The stock market opened weak at a decline of from ¼ to ½ per cent, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, but afterward a firmer feeling set in and the decline was recovered. After midday the market as a general thing became weak, and most prices declined from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Lake Shore was the only exception, and it advanced ¼. Northwestern and St. Paul preferred was due chiefly to reports that the directors will probably declare a dividend of 1 per cent. to represent the accumulated earnings for two years past. Other changes were slight, except in express stocks. American advanced from 61 to 62¾. Adams selling up to 10½. United States reacted from 69 to 68¾, during the last hour stocks were a little firmer with a recovery of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The market general*ly* was quiet and without special feature. The sales aggregated 44,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 1,000 Northwestern, 21,000 St. Paul, 50,000 Lake Shore and 13,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	30¼	Do. preferred	9¼
Adams Express	109	Fort Wayne	109½
Wells-Fargo Ex	88¼	Terre Haute	8¼
American Ex	63	Do. preferred	21
U. S. Express	69¾	Indiana Central	8¾
New York Central	132⅝	Chicago & Alton	105¾
Erie	16¾	Do. preferred	109
Do. preferred	35	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Harlem	138	Delaware & Lack	118
Do. preferred	134	Burling'n & Qu'cy	119¼
Mich. Central	90¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Lake Shore	65	Atlantic & P. Tel	20¾
Illinois Central	99	Union Pacific stock	68¾
Clev. & Pitts	95	Cen. Pac. bonds	105
North western	41⅞	Union Pac. bonds	104
Do. preferred	63	Mariposa	8¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Do. preferred	18¾
Rock Island	108¾	Panama	130
St. Paul	42¾	Missouri Pacific	15¾
Do. preferred	77½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	U. S. bonds registered	116¾
5-20's, 1865	117¾	10-40's coupons	120
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	125½
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45¾	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, February 9, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3@3½ per cent. Consols for money 94 3-16, for account 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 93¾; Erie 15¾; do preferred 31.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes 68 francs 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Gold 112¾. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 549@550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1876.

The weather during the week has been changeable, but during the past two days was more favorable for out-door transactions. A continuance of good weather will assistrade very materially. In regard to prices but few changes have been made, while sales were restricted to the wants of the home trade. Our rivers are in good navigable order from the headwaters to the mouth. The coal shipment on the present rise will be a small one; the prices in the lower markets and the difficulty of collections offers but a poor inducement to coal dealers at present. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this head. Dealers are disposed to invest sparingly, not being disposed to carry stocks to any extent. Flour—The market continues in fair supply with fair receipts. Prices are unchanged with the principal demand for the better grades, for which prices are well maintained. The mills continue to manufacture a very fair article of flour which is giving our city the most outstanding reputation. Grain—The market is entirely devoid of animation. Sales were restricted and prices were quotably unchanged. Stocks are not large, but they were considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Bacon—Dealers report trade healthy with a fair business being transacted. The same may be said about prices. Groceries—The demand could not be called very active, still it is on the fluctuate. Our dealers have an ample supply on hand for the spring trade. Below will be found a carefully reserved report of the general markets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Articles.	Last week	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	6,363	9,114	15,477
Apples, bbls	39	39	39
Cheese, bxs	466	87	547
Corn, bus	9,708	8,833	18,681
Wheat, bus	1,500	1,200	2,700
Barley, bus	16,927	12,650	29,577
Rye, bus	1,452	1,312	2,760
Oats, bus	15,577	15,235	29,809
Butter, pkgs	525	609	1,134
Eggs, pkgs	8,780	9,041	17,901
Bacon, lbs	195	220	415
Potatoes, bus	3,510	5,290	8,802
Hay, bales	1,398	1,396	2,794

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—We regret to say we have no improvement to note in the grain market. Buyers are purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants, and they are not very extensive at present. Wheat is arriving more freely. The week's receipts show an increase of 4,175 bushels over the preceding one. Corn—The receipts were ample, showing a falling off as compared with last week of 915 bushels. Shipments—The receipts as a general thing are consigned to city brewers, who make their purchases in the West and Canada. The week's receipts show a falling off as compared with the previous one of 4,277 bushels. Oats are in good supply. Prices are without quotable change. The week's receipts show an increase of 3,648 bushels. Rye—The receipts are in bushels below those of last week. The increase in the entire receipts of grain amounts to 2,491 bushels. The following are the current rates of the various articles that come under this head: Wheat—Michigan white at 1 28@1 43; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 26@1 28; the latter for selected quality; Northwestern red at 1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at 1 15@1 20. Mixed do sell 90c@1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet, with light receipts at former prices. We quote new ear and high mixed at 41 @42c; mixed do 40c@41c

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 093	41	91	...	Calm.	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	29 722	60	65	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29 607	55	87	W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain

Mean barometer.....29.760 Highest thermometer.....60
Mean thermometer.....52.7 Lowest thermometer.....45
Rainfall.....17

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Humane Society.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton in the chair.

No business of public importance was transacted. A letter from Mrs. Caroline E. White, President of the Woman's Branch of the State Society, was read. It gives information as to legislation proposed.

Lecture in Greensburg.

Bartley Campbell, journalist, dramatist and good fellow, will lecture to the people of Greensburg in Naly's Opera House, this evening. His subject is "Behind the Footlights," being a review of the American drama—a theme of which he is well qualified to speak. Mr. Campbell is a good talker, and our friendsin Greensburg who go to hear him are sure to be interested and instructed.

Allegheny Committees.

The Printing Committee met last evening and approved bills footing up $712. The Controller was authorized to contract for 500 copies of city maps for insertion in the printed annual reports.

The Wharf Committee, at their meeting Tuesday evening, instructed the Wharfmasters to forthwith remove all obstructions from the wharves. The rate of wharfage for coal floats was fixed at $12 a year.

Neglect of Duty.

Not long since Chief Ross and Detective Scott, of Allegheny, found a lot of stolen goods at the House of a woman named Heckman. The woman said the goods, which were identified as the property of a Mr. Hillman, whose house was burglarized, had been left with her by a colored man named Rodgers, who was then in the Workhouse. An information was made against Rodgers, but the Chief, it seems, failed to attend to the matter of his arrest, and his term in the Workhouse expiring yesterday, he was released, and will probably not be arrested.

Auction Sale

of valuable stocks and real estate at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock:

45 shares Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
25 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
8 shares Mercnants' and Mechanics National Bank.
10 shares Union Insurance Company.
9 shares Improvement Trust Company.
30 shares Arsenal Bank.
490 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
10 shares Bostman's Insurance Company.

REAL ESTATE.

The Adams Express Building, No. 80 Fifth avenue, with lot 29 feet three inches front by 120 feet deep.

Also fine residence, No. 243 Allegheny avenue, with all modern improvements and lot 24 by 140 feet.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Increased Police Efficiency.

It is proposed to further utilize the fire alarm telegraph in the line of police business. The Board of Fire Commissioners, last evening granted to the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, of which T. B. A. David, Esq., is Superintendent, the privilege to connect with the alarm office, so that from any of the banks the need of an officer may be instantly communicated with the office of Chief of Police Hartzell. The arrangement will be very simple, and very effective. As we understand it, the different banks will be designated by numbers. The teller will, when an officer is needed, simply press upon or displace a slide and the number of the bank will be registered in the fire alarm office. The operator will have immediate communication with the Mayor's office and thus prompt action will be had. Should suspicious paper be offered at a bank the party holding it will not have learned of the suspicions before an officer enters the bank.

A Case of Poisoning.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of a steamboat engineer, was the victim of an attempted poisoning last Tuesday. The lady resides at No. 65 Federal street, Allegheny, and had just returned from a visit to some relatives in West Virginia, when a small boy entered the house with a package, stating that his mother had sent it. The boy at once disappeared, and Mrs. Wilson opened the package and found that it contained a piece of mince pie, which she ate. Shortly afterward Mrs. W. was seized with violent pains in the stomach, and was relieved by vomiting. A physician was summoned, who pronounced the case one of poisoning. An antidote was promptly administered, and at last accounts the victim was thought to be out of danger. The physician states that the pie contained a large amount of arsenic. Efforts will be made to learn who sent and who sent the pie. Mrs. Wilson has no suspicion against any one, as she can think of no one who has a grudge against her.

Republican Ward Suggestions.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth ward have made the following suggestions for candidates for ward offices:

Select Council—S. J. Wainwright and John H. Kerr.

Common Council—John B. Matthews and John Mills.

School Directors—Lewis Hoerr, John Orth and John G. Mathews.

Assessor—John Wilkinson. Assistant Assessor—Philip Drum. Constable—A. Harley, Jr., and Samuel McCoombs. Judge of Elections—First district, David Davis; Second district, Henry Kantz; Third district, Samuel F. Kerr. Inspectors of Elections—First district, Harmer McConaghy; Second district, H. A. Howard; Third district, William Thompson. Registers—First district, Philip Drum; Second district, Henry Sandhagen, Wesley B. Davo; Third district, Edward Barnard, Sr.

The primaries will be held on Saturday.

In the Seventeenth ward a primary election was held on Tuesday evening, and the following nominations were made:

Select Council—Henry Wainwright.

Common Council—Joseph Wainwright and John Smith.

Women's Work at the Centennial.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee have appointed a sub-committee of their number to obtain information concerning the various forms of religious, philanthropic and patriotic work, organized or conducted by women in America and in foreign countries. This is done to enable them to give a bird's eye view of women's work in these directions at the International Exhibition, and to illustrate the fact that a large proportion of the charities of the world are now conducted by women.

It will comprehend within its scope homes and agencies of all sects—mission work in its broadest sense in our cities, country and foreign lands—industrial schools and sisterhoods, the temperance cause and every other organized form of benevolence.

It is proposed, as far as possible, to have a printed report of the rise and progress of such good works, accompanied by a lithograph or other representation in the case of an institution or school.

The committee earnestly ask the co-operation of persons or associations having charge of any of the forms of benevolence mentioned. They invite them to send to the address of Mrs. S. Jones, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, a short history of their work; a picture, where it can be so illustrated, or at the least, one or more yearly reports.

Phonographic Services.

The *Leader* exhibits some feeling concerning the charge which the stenographer, Mr. Porter, intends to make for his services in reporting the Reform School investigation. It repeats a rumor to the effect that the reporter claims to have made already $1,500; and that, if the investigation lasts a week longer, he will have a bill against the State for $2,000 or $3,500. It goes on to say that good stenographers can be had for $10 per day, and that if the investigation should last fifteen or twenty days, $200 would be ample compensation. Good stenographers can be had for $10 per day; but there is always an additional charge for "writing out," as this is the hardest part of the work. Twenty-five cents per hundred words is the usual price for making a fair, legible copy in ink. The sessions are about five hours long, and it takes six hours' hard work to write out one hour's notes of testimony. In other words, if the investigation should last twenty days, at an average of five hours per day, the reporter would have a mass of notes that would require sixty days' labor to transcribe. If dictated to copyists, he must pay them for their labor, and his own time is running on. It is a great mistake to suppose that a phonographer can take notes for four or five hours, and write them out after tea. We have no idea what Mr. Porter's bill will amount to, but the *Leader's* $200 will fall far, very far short of covering it. It is rather soon, however, to enter upon an "investigation."

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Defense Drawing to a Close

Statement of Assistant Superintendent Hunt.

Secretary Ross on the Stand.

Mr. Gill Has a Large Reserve.

The Worst Cases Yet to Come, Etc., Etc.

The Committee resumed its session yesterday, at the Reform School, at 9:40, when Mr. Swartzwelder announced that he had to go to Cleveland to defend a client—(understood to be Mr. Finney, the "crooked" commission merchant, whose operations here are well known to the public.) The case, however, would be left in the hands of W. D. Moore, Esq., who would arrive in a short time. In the meantime, Mr. J. W. Boggs, a young member of the bar, would conduct the investigation.

Mr. Gill was asked whether he had any rebutting testimony, and he said he had; but he wished it understood that he had not yet offered near all his testimony in chief. He ceased calling witnesses in chief to give the defense a chance to be heard, and claimed the right to resume the testimony for the prosecution, provided the committee was willing to hear it.

Mr. Thornton stated that the committee would not be confined to any technical rules, and would proceed with the case in whatever way was de med best.

Mr. Gill gave Mr. Swartzeweider his hand at parting, and expressed his regret at his leaving.

ANOTHER INMATE'S EXPERIENCE.

Charles Souders sworn—Was in Algeo House four years and in the main building nearly two years; Miss McClelland and Miss Pease were in charge of the first place; when I came here I worked in the boys' hall and in the broom and whip shop: I was treated well; had a certain task in the shops and always did it in time; I worked from eight to eleven A. M., and from one to four and a-half P. M.; those were first got out first; many got out early; I didn't see very much punishment; saw the four, Reedy, Larkins and the two Burks, who were punished by McIlheny with a small whip; saw red marks on their backs just after whipping; they did not complain of the effects: during the last two years saw ten or fifteen cases of whipping; Fowler's—by Hunt —was severe whipping; saw marks on him, but no blood; disobedience was the cause; I was whipped myself by Mr. Hunt; after that I was over I felt good, but not at the time. [laughter.] It was for bad work; Hunt had reported me, according to the custom in the whip shop; Hunt whipped me in the clothes room; Mr. Weaver was the contractor and have seen him hit the boys with the whip a cut or two; never saw him strike any one with a whip stock; I was not in the shop when Albert Swinehart was there; I saw a lump on his head, though, afterwards, but don't know about it; saw by being blacked; the dog whip used in these whippings was about three feet long, and hard and stiff at first; I am now at work as paper hanger; Mr. Avery often expostulated with me; the tendency of the influence here is to make boys better that leave; the clothing here was abundant, and I never suffered from cold; no one could freeze unless the windows were taken out; the steam pipes were there, and if they ever got out of order were repaired in a short day or next; I have cleaned out the lock-up, but have never been put in there; this room was the same as the rest, only it had an iron door and grating at the window; there were steam pipes in there, too; my parents sent up to the school, and my parents also ask d me to come down and correct misstatements.

To Mr. Thornton—I was in the highest grade for six months before I got out; this was one object of trying to get into the grade; it helped our chances to get out.

To Mr. Boggs—I am seventeen years old and was six years there; my mother is a dress maker; Mr. Hunt whipped me for repeated bad work; usually at night; the quality of food that I deserved his whippings; I don't think now I deserved mine; Fowler had his shirt on when whipped, but did not see any blood on him; don't know whether this whipping was reported; Avery and the four whipped the boys to escape had their shirts and coats off, and with a whip three and a half feet long; McIlheny carried a whip about with him; saw ten or fifteen whipped altogether, and there was whipping done that I did not see; the statements I saw were about Fowler's saying he had cuts that you could lay your fingers in; then that about dents on the Cross; I don't think Reimensnyder suffered like that; I did not see his back, but he worked near me and don't think he was hurt much.

STATEMENT OF N. H. HUNT.

N. W. Hunt sworn—Belong here; am Assistant Superintendent; came here in 1874 in September; was sick two weeks once; the boys here under my control have been treated with uniform kindness and can say the same for Mr. Avery; never saw an undue punishment in the house, as I hope to answer God in the great day; the causes of punishment were various, lying, disobedience, fighting and things I can not mention before the ladies: it was my duty to pass from shop to shop, and occasionally would have my attention called to boys for not doing work right: on a second and third offense I would say "Come up to the clothing room;" would not always whip them when they went, but talk as a father to a son; I used a small flexible whip, and a little riding whip and tie string; only used the first four times; whipped according to the enormity of the offense: the highest number of blows I ever gave was nine; the hardest blows didn't give pain; it would not numb the skin; no blood was ever drawn, though of course a red mark would be left; the *enfant* was in one instance broken; the status of the boys here is as good as in other schools of this kind I have been connected with; know James Jackson, also Reimensnyder; I whipped him twice; when I was joined by Mr. Avery I used a small flexible whip, and a little riding whip and tie string; only used the first four times; whipped according to the enormity of the offense;